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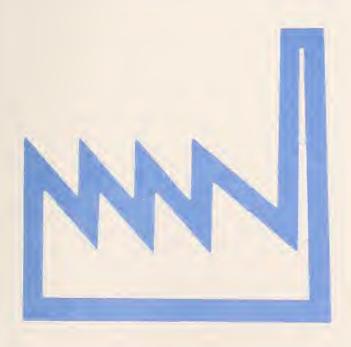
987 Census of Manufactures

MC87-I-21A

INDUSTRY SERIES

Tobacco Products

Industries 2111, 2121, 2131, and 2141



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1987 Census of Manufactures.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the Office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

This report was prepared in the Industry Division. John Govoni, Assistant Chief for Census/ASM Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of manufactures. Planning and implementation were under the direction of Michael Zampogna, Chief, Census/ASM Nondurables Branch, assisted by Ted McGrath, Section Chief, with primary data analysis responsibilities performed by Evelyn Jordan.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, **W. Joel Richardson**, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed by the staff of the Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris,** Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief.

The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated in the Economic Programming Division, Barry M. Cohen, Chief. Hyman Chansky, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Programs, was responsible for implementation of the computer systems. The computer programs were prepared under the supervision of George D. Anderson, Chief, Minerals and Manufactures Branch, assisted by Barbara Lambert, Gerald Turnage, and Gary Sheridan.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, Marvin D. Raines, Chief.

The planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, **Michael G. Garland,** Chief.

The staff of Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, performed publication planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement. Cynthia G. Brooks provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-2510.

1987

Census of Manufactures

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Issued January 1990



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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Census of manufactures (1987). Industry series. 1987 census of manufactures. Industry series.

"MC87-I- ."

LC holdings recorded in Shelflist only.

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HD9724.C4 1988a 338'.02'0973 88-600160

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC **CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the

Census of Retail Trade

Census of Wholesale Trade

Census of Service Industries

Census of Transportation

Census of Manufactures

Census of Mineral Industries

Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying inter-

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when guestions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent

observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

General

This report, from the 1987 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 83 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and the District of Columbia and for special subjects such as type of organization, distribution of sales by class of customer, concentration ratios and water use in manufacturing.

The industry reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, capital expenditures, product shipments, etc.

State reports present similar statistics for each State and its important metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's), counties, and places. Selected statistical totals for "all manufacturing" have been shown in the State reports for MSA's with 250 employees or more and for counties and places with 450 employees or more.

The *General Summary* report will contain industry, product class, and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. The introduction to the *General Summary* discusses, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the *General Summary* text will discuss the relationship of value added by manufacture to National income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Manufacturing

The 1987 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial

Classification (SIC) Manual¹. This is the system of industrial classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system is used by Government agencies as well as many organizations outside the Government.

The SIC Manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances or materials into new products. The assembly of component parts of products also is considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use powerdriven machines and materials-handling equipment.

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

Relationship Between Annual Survey of Manufactures and Census of Manufactures

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 56,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, costs of purchased services, and foreign content of materials consumed. Except for supplemental labor costs, the extra ASM items are collected only in census years.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in

distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1987, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries. This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

Manufacturing Universe and Census Report Forms

The 1987 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 350,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small Single-Establishment Companies Not Sent a Report Form

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, approximately 150,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative-records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for all manufacturing. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than five employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987: For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-records files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded at the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative-record cases were only given a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1987 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments Sent a Report Form

The 200,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

a. ASM sample establishments—This group consisted of approximately 56,000 establishments covering all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. See appendix A, section 2, for an explanation of these items.

The census part of the report form is one of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of these many forms to canvass the 459 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant material not identified on the form.

Finally, a wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

- b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM)—Approximately 84,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-records payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive one of the approximately 200 census of manufactures regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.
- c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM)—This group consisted of approximately 60,000 establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-records cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or "short" form was used. These establishments received one of the approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested

summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics; the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the value of the n.s.k. categories.

Auxiliaries

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the manufacturing auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the geographic area series and in a report issued as part of the 1987 Enterprise Statistics Survey.

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two establishments or more. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include (1) program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution; (2) company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods; (3) company financial policy and accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) direction of company personnel matters; and (6) legal and patent matters.

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices. sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in 1 of 459 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1987 SIC Manual. The 1987 edition of this manual represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. Appendix A of the 1987 Manual notes the revisions in the four-digit industry levels between 1972/77 and 1987.

An industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. For 1987, there are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 139 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and 459 industries (four-digit SIC). This represents an expansion of four-digit industries from 452 in 1972/77 and a reduction of threedigit groups from 143 in 1972/77. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 11,000 products identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year, i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in operations. Refining of nonferrous metals from ore or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The result of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another is that, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years, and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in table 6a represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration equipment industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all

carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfers of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments

This report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5a, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in table 6a represents the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. Additional disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential

information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

_	Represents zero.
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual
	companies; data are included in higher level
	totals.
(NA)	Not available.
(NC)	Not comparable.
(S)	Withheld because estimate did not meet pub-
	lication standards.
(X)	Not applicable.
(Z)	Less than half the unit shown.
do	Ditto.

n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.
n.s.k.	Not specified by kind.
pt.	Part.
r	Revised.
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone
Census/ASM Durables Nondurables	Kenneth Hansen Michael Zampogna	(301) 763-7304 (301) 763-2510
Current Indus- trial Reports Durables Nondurables	Malcolm Bernhardt Thomas Flood	(301) 763-2518 (301) 763-5911
Import/Export Publications	Foreign Trade Division	(301) 763-5140
Industry Analysis and Forecasts	International Trade Administration	(202) 377-4356

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

For explanation of terms, see appendixes

			Four-digi	t industry s	statistics			Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics				
item	Histori- cal	Operating ratios	By geo- graphic area	Sum- mary and supple- mental	By employ- ment size	By industry and product class specialization	Materials con- sumed by kind	Industry- product analysis	Product ship- ments	Product class by geo- graphic area	Historical product class	
Number of companies	1a			За					*6a			
Number of establishments	1a		2	3a	4	5a						
Employment and payroll: Number of employees Payroll Supplemental labor costs Production workers Production- worker hours Production- worker wages	1a 1a 1a 1a	1b 1b 1b 1b	2 2 2 2 2	3a 3a 3a 3a 3a 3a	4 4 4 4	5a 5a 5a 5a 5a			~.			
Shipments, cost of materials, and value added: Value of shipments (four-digit)	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a		5b				
Product class shipments (five-digits) Product shipments (seven-digit) Value added by	ia.	15		Ja	4.	Ja		35	6a 6a	6b	6c	
manufacture	1a 1a	1b 1b	2 2	3a 3a 3a	4	5a 5a	7					
Inventories: Total, end of year By stage of fabrication	1a			3a 3a	4							
Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services: New capital expenditures Used plant and equipment expenditures. Gross assets Depreciation Retirements of buildings and machinery Rental payments Foreign content of materials consumed	1a		2	3b 3b 3b 3b 3b	4	5a						
Purchased services Ratios: Specialization Coverage.	1a 1a			3c 3a 3a				5b 5b				

^{*}Number of companies with shipments of more than \$100 thousand.

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Tobacco Products

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page] Page -----III Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number X Description of Industries and Summary of Findings ______ 2 **TABLES INDUSTRY STATISTICS** 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years______ 1b. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1987 and 1982 _____ 2. 3a. 3b. Payments: 1987 _____ ______ 3c. 4. **PRODUCT STATISTICS** 5b. Industry-Product Analysis - Value of Production and Primary Product Production and Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Census Years ______ 10 Product and Product Classes-Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1987 and 1982 _____ 6a. 11 6b. Product Classes-Value of Production by All Producers for Specified States: 1987 and 1982 _____ 12 Historical Statistics for Product Classes - Value Produced by All Producers: 1987 and Earlier Years ____ 6c. 13 MATERIAL STATISTICS Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982 ______ 7. 13 **APPENDIXES** Explanation of Terms ______ B. C.

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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report shows 1987 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC CODE AND TITLE

2111 Cigarettes

2121 Cigars

2131 Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

2141 Tobacco Stemming and Redrying

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account when comparing industry statistics (tables 1 through 5a) with product statistics (table 6) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other Federal agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions included in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual¹. The 1987 edition represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. In addition to the 1987 SIC revision, changes were made to the product class (five-digit) and product code (seven-digit) categories. The

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

product class and product code comparability between the 1987 and 1982 censuses is shown in the appendixes. These appendixes present, in tabular form, the linkage from 1987 to 1982.

All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

INDUSTRY 2111, CIGARETTES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacturing of cigarettes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigars are classified in industry 2121.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2111, Cigarettes, had employment of 32.0 thousand. The employment figure was 23 percent below the 41.5 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment decreased 2 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky. These same States were the leaders in 1982.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$17.4 billion. The products primary to industry 2111, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$16.7 billion.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the cigarettes industry amounted to \$4.4 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2121, CIGARS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacturing of cigars. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarettes are classified in industry 2111.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2121, Cigars, had employment of 2.5 thousand. The employment figure was 51 percent below the 5.1 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment decreased 32 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were Alabama and Florida. This represents a shift from 1982 when Florida, Alabama, and Pennsylvania were the leading States.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$191.5 million. The products primary to industry 2121, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$204.1 million.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the cigars industry amounted to \$85.5 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 13 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2131, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacturing of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2131, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, had employment of 3.3 thousand. The employment figure was 6 percent above the 3.1 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment was unchanged. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were Kentucky and Tennessee. These same States were the leaders in 1982.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.1 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 2131 produced \$1.0 billion of chewing and smoking tobacco products considered primary to the industry. Secondary products, miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. The products primary to industry 2131, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.0 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the chewing and smoking tobacco industry amounted to \$321.5 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 1 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2141, TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in the stemming and redrying of tobacco. Establishments primarily engaged in selling leaf tobacco as merchant wholesalers, agents, or brokers and which also may be engaged in stemming tobacco are classified in major group 51. Leaf tobacco warehouses which may be engaged in stemming tobacco are classified in major group 42.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2141, Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, had employment of 6.9 thousand. The employment figure was 17 percent below the 8.3 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment decreased 1 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were North Carolina and Virginia. These same States were the leaders in 1982.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.1 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries produced secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 2141 produced \$1.8 billion of tobacco stemming and redrying products considered primary to the industry, \$8.6 million of secondary products, and had \$248.5 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. The products primary to industry 2141, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.2 billion.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the tobacco stemming and redrying industry amounted to \$1.7

billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 2 percent of total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years

[1987 industry definitions are the same as in the 1972/77 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.

text. For explana	lanation of terms, see appendixes All establishments ³ All employees Production workers													Rati	ina
Year ¹	Com- panies² (no.)	Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by manufac- ture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁵ (million dollars)	Value of shipments ⁶ (million dollars)	New capital expenditures ⁷ (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories ⁴ (million dollars)	Spe- ciali- zation ⁸ (per- cent)	Cover- age ⁹ (per- cent)
							INDUST	TRY 2111,	CIGARETTE	S		,			
1987 Census	8	12	12	32.0	1 233.7	23.6	42.9	860.3	12 970.7	4 396.6	17 372.0	410.2	4 950.4	(D)	(D)
1986 ASM	(AA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.7	1 101.4	24.0	43.8	758.1	11 501.1	4 205.2	15 699.1	601.6	4 956.1	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(AA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.5	1 130.7	26.6	47.9	799.7	10 540.7	4 362.1	14 896.8	622.2	5 183.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(AA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.8	1 123.0	27.0	50.2	786.1	9 538.0	4 403.3	13 938.4	624.8	5 520.5	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(AA)	(NA)	(NA)	38.6	1 112.1	29.2	52.3	800.6	8 624.0	3 986.0	12 610.5	570.0	5 697.8	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census 1981 ASM 1980 ASM 1979 ASM	8 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	14 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	13 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	41.5 42.3 39.3 38.7 37.8	1 093.7 994.2 842.2 708.5 620.1	32.2 33.9 31.4 31.4 31.3	58.5 62.9 59.9 59.3 58.8	801.0 736.7 628.7 533.5 476.2	8 098.3 6 536.3 5 386.9 4 670.6 3 946.8	4 052.3 4 025.6 3 673.2 3 051.9 3 076.7	12 126.8 10 559.4 9 055.9 7 720.8 7 017.4	570.9 578.9 326.0 194.2 166.9	5 682.7 3 359.1 2 778.3 2 658.8 2 719.5	97 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	(D) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
1977 Census 1976 ASM 1975 ASM 1974 ASM 1973 ASM 1972 Census	8 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	14 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 12	13 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	39.0 40.8 40.3 40.9 41.4 38.1	567.7 521.4 477.3 438.2 400.7 344.8	32.5 34.5 34.1 35.0 35.8 33.4	58.9 64.8 62.9 64.4 67.2 62.2	442.0 412.0 379.0 351.4 324.7 286.5	3 803.1 3 591.9 3 203.2 2 689.1 2 453.5 2 187.8	2 573.5 2 436.1 2 196.2 1 897.7 1 731.3 1 554.7	6 377.4 6 029.6 5 398.6 4 585.0 4 181.2 3 744.6	118.0 98.3 102.3 147.3 147.6 101.5	2 652.2 2 551.3 2 462.3 2 271.8 1 791.9 1 700.8	97 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 96	99 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 100
							INDU	JSTRY 212	1, CIGARS					·	
1987 Census	16	20	18	2.5	35.7	2.0	4.0	26.2	106.3	85.5	191.5	5.0	47.3	(D)	89
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	55.4	3.0	5.7	38.1	147.2	104.9	252.1	7.1	64.5	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	50.1	3.4	6.3	35.4	136.8	107.8	243.8	5.2	63.6	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	50.7	3.6	6.4	37.0	135.6	112.2	248.3	4.5	56.6	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	58.4	4.3	8.1	42.8	156.7	133.4	288.9	5.5	54.0	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	54	60	30	5.1	58.5	4.5	8.5	45.4	133.3	120.5	253.7	7.4	48.5	99	92
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	56.5	5.1	9.8	44.7	149.9	126.2	275.9	4.9	48.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.1	54.9	5.5	10.1	43.4	135.2	120.7	255.7	2.0	42.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	53.3	6.2	11.3	42.8	133.1	117.6	251.1	4.3	45.7	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	56.1	7.0	12.7	45.4	148.9	123.7	272.7	3.6	53.8	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	94	101	34	7.7	54.9	7.0	12.7	44.0	125.6	117.8	242.7	3.3	57.8	(D)	92
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	55.7	7.6	13.7	44.5	147.5	120.4	267.9	4.7	61.2	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	58.2	8.8	16.0	47.9	166.1	129.4	296.1	2.7	66.2	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	62.5	10.8	18.8	52.2	174.3	134.4	309.7	4.5	59.9	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	66.0	11.8	21.9	54.4	187.4	147.7	334.4	3.2	57.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	113	132	51	13.5	68.2	12.1	22.4	54.8	192.6	146.7	339.7	5.4	62.5	(NA)	91
					ı	NDUSTR	Y 2131, C	HEWING A	ND SMOKIN	G TOBACCO)				
1987 Census	23	29	19	3.3	77.2	2.2	4.3	46.2	791.9	321.5	1 114.3	8.9	167.7	(D)	(D)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.3	78.3	2.2	4.3	46.9	730.4	327.7	1 062.4	10.1	159.8	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	61.7	2.1	3.7	36.5	641.1	306.0	946.6	13.1	170.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.6	52.4	1.9	3.6	35.0	544.6	262.7	805.0	12.9	137.8	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	53.9	2.4	4.5	37.9	449.6	247.7	697.9	12.1	143.1	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	22	29	18	3.1	51.6	2.4	4.4	37.4	420.5	246.8	665.4	8.3	143.9	(D)	84
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	51.1	2.7	5.2	35.8	406.5	208.9	610.9	(S)	136.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	43.7	2.8	5.1	30.4	342.1	201.6	544.4	(S)	124.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	40.1	2.7	5.0	28.1	280.2	220.1	499.6	5.7	113.9	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.1	35.1	2.4	4.7	24.8	233.0	195.7	426.7	8.2	114.7	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	28	35	19	3.2	32.1	2.5	4.4	22.0	188.9	166.4	354.3	7.3	99.8	97	75
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.1	29.4	2.4	4.1	20.2	161.0	136.0	297.1	2.9	87.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.1	27.1	2.4	4.3	19.9	142.6	120.4	262.1	2.8	74.9	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	23.8	2.4	4.5	17.1	121.3	101.4	185.6	16.2	63.2	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	23.2	2.4	4.5	15.3	111.6	81.9	194.1	19.1	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	28	37	22	3.3	23.0	2.6	4.7	15.0	103.2	77.3	180.2	12.1	40.0	(NA)	64
				·	· IN	IDUSTRY	2141, TO	BACCO S	TEMMING A	ND REDRYIN	IG				
1987 Census	64	76	34	6.9	139.0	4.8	10.2	77.7	394.9	1 687.0	2 079.2	40.2	396.6	(D)	(D)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	125.3	4.5	9.2	69.3	345.9	1 703.5	2 059.4	40.3	745.4	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	126.9	4.8	9.9	69.3	575.0	1 849.8	2 419.6	28.0	813.2	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	127.8	6.1	12.5	75.1	568.4	1 904.8	2 448.0	28.0	1 151.7	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	130.6	6.0	12.6	76.7	461.8	2 173.7	2 654.7	61.0	1 287.9	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	34	60	46	8.3	119.8	6.2	12.3	73.3	312.6	2 680.2	3 015.4	110.7	1 311.0	(D)	(D)
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	117.4	7.3	13.6	74.2	209.2	2 330.1	2 556.0	84.1	1 075.7	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	104.0	6.9	12.9	65.0	283.3	2 095.4	2 338.6	26.4	919.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	104.1	7.4	14.5	63.5	258.8	1 850.5	2 129.8	33.0	823.9	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	101.2	8.3	16.0	65.4	278.0	1 978.6	2 233.9	75.2	906.2	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	39	78	57	10.7	96.1	8.4	16.6	62.6	216.5	1 872.1	2 076.2	52.8	902.2	(D)	94
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	97.6	10.3	19.9	66.8	227.5	1 966.8	2 191.6	23.9	927.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	92.0	10.9	21.1	66.3	209.6	1 896.4	2 103.1	37.1	887.3	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	82.6	9.9	19.2	57.8	231.9	1 832.5	2 059.6	17.4	807.7	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	67.5	9.3	16.9	45.8	147.6	1 485.7	1 631.0	10.5	681.8	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	46	91	70	11.4	66.0	9.3	17.4	44.5	153.6	1 502.4	1 656.8	14.1	690.1	(NA)	97

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1972, see 1972 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table ¹a of the Industry chapter.

²For the Census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²For the Census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Beginning with the 1982 Census of Manufactures, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior Censuses and annual surveys of manufactures in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

⁵Detailed data on materials consumed by type are shown in table 7.

⁸ Data in value of shipments column represents value of production rather than value of shipments.

⁷Detailed data on new machinery and equipment expenditures are provided in table 3c.

⁸Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in the industry.

⁹Represents ratio of primary products shipmed by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years

[1987 industry definitions are the same as in the 1972/77 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

text. For explanation of	terms, see appendi	xesi							
Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
				INDUST	RY 2111, CIGA	RETTES			
1987 Census	38 553	74	1 818	20.05	25	32	405 334	10	302.35
	33 681	73	1 825	17.31	27	34	351 716	10	262.58
	31 850	75	1 801	16.70	29	37	296 921	11	220.06
	30 516	73	1 859	15.66	32	40	259 185	12	190.00
	28 810	76	1 791	15.31	32	40	223 420	13	164.89
1982 Census	26 354	78	1 817	13.69	33	42	195 140	14	138.43
	23 503	80	1 855	11.71	38	48	154 522	15	103.92
	21 430	80	1 908	10.50	41	50	137 071	16	89.93
	18 307	81	1 889	9.00	40	49	120 687	15	78.76
	16 404	83	1 879	8.10	44	53	104 413	15	67.12
1977 Census	14 556 12 779 11 843 10 713 9 678 9 049	83 85 85 86 86	1 812 1 878 1 845 1 840 1 877 1 862	7.50 6.36 6.03 5.46 4.83 4.61	40 40 41 41 41 42	49 49 50 51 51 51	97 515 88 037 79 484 65 748 59 263 57 423	15 15 15 16 16	64.57 55.43 50.93 41.76 36.51 35.17
				INDU	JSTRY 2121, CI	GARS		-	
1987 Census	14 280	80	2 000	6,55	45	63	42 520	34	26.57
	14 972	81	1 900	6,68	42	64	39 784	38	25.82
	12 525	85	1 853	5,62	44	65	34 200	37	21.71
	12 071	86	1 778	5,78	45	66	32 286	37	21.19
	11 680	86	1 884	5,28	46	66	31 340	37	19.35
1982 Census	11 470	88	1 889	5.34	47	71	26 137	44	15.68
	9 912	89	1 922	4.56	46	66	26 298	38	15.30
	9 000	90	1 836	4.30	47	69	22 164	41	13.39
	7 838	91	1 823	3.79	47	68	19 574	40	11.78
	7 381	92	1 814	3.57	45	66	19 592	38	11.72
1977 Census	7 129	91	1 814	3.46	49	71	16 312	44	9.89
	6 630	90	1 803	3.25	45	66	17 560	38	10.77
	5 938	90	1 818	2.99	44	63	16 949	35	10.38
	5 341	92	1 741	2.78	43	64	14 897	36	9.27
	5 076	91	1 856	2.48	44	64	14 415	35	8.56
	5 051	90	1 851	2.45	43	64	14 267	35	8.60
			IND	USTRY 2131, C	HEWING AND	MOKING TOBA	ссо		
1987 Census	23 394	67	1 955	10.74	29	36	239 970	10	184.16
	23 727	67	1 955	10.91	31	38	221 333	11	169.86
	20 566	70	1 762	9.86	32	39	213 700	10	173.27
	20 153	73	1 895	9.72	33	39	209 462	10	151.28
	17 966	80	1 875	8.42	35	43	149 867	12	99.91
1982 Census	16 645	77	1 833	8.50	37	45	135 645	12	95.57
	14 194	75	(S)	6.88	34	43	112 917	13	78.17
	12 138	78	(S)	5.96	37	45	95 028	13	67.08
	11 794	79	1 852	5.62	44	52	82 412	14	56.04
	11 322	77	1 958	5.28	46	54	75 161	15	49.57
1977 Census	10 031	78	1 760	5.00	47	56	59 031	17	42.93
1976 ASM	9 483	77	1 708	4.93	46	56	51 935	18	39.27
1975 ASM	8 741	77	1 792	4.63	46	56	46 000	19	33.16
1974 ASM	7 933	80	1 875	3.80	55	67	40 433	20	26.96
1973 ASM	7 733	80	1 875	3.40	42	54	37 200	21	24.80
1972 Census	6 969	79	1 808	3.19	43	56	31 273	22	21.96
			INDU	JSTRY 2141, TO	BACCO STEM	ING AND REDF	RYING		
1987 Census	20 145	70	2 125	7.62	81	88	57 232	35	38.72
	19 578	70	2 044	7.53	83	89	54 047	36	37.60
	18 940	72	2 063	7.00	76	82	85 821	22	58.08
	15 777	75	2 049	6.01	78	83	70 173	22	45.47
	15 926	73	2 100	6.09	82	87	56 317	28	36.65
1982 Census	14 433	75	1 984	5.96	89	93	37 663	38	25.41
1981 ASM	12 357	77	1 863	5.46	91	96	22 021	56	15.38
1980 ASM	11 428	76	1 870	5.04	90	94	31 132	37	21.96
1979 ASM	10 731	76	1 959	4.38	87	92	26 680	40	17.85
1978 ASM	9 547	78	1 928	4.09	89	93	26 226	36	17.38
1977 Census	8 981 7 808 7 076 6 883 6 026 5 789	79 82 84 83 83 83	1 976 1 932 1 936 1 939 1 817 1 871	3.77 3.36 3.14 3.01 2.71 2.56	90 90 90 89 91	95 94 95 93 95 95	20 234 18 200 16 123 19 325 13 179 13 474	44 43 44 36 46 43	13.04 11.43 9.93 12.08 8.73 8.83

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1987 and 1982

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	1987												1982		
		All establ	ishments	All emp	oloyees	Pro	duction wo	rkers							
Industry and geographic area	E¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend-itures (million dollars)	All employ- ees ² (1,000)	Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	
INDUSTRY 2111, CIGARETTES															
United States	-	12	12	32.0	1 233.7	23.6	42.9	860.3	12 970.7	4 396.6	17 372.0	410.2	41.5	8 098.3	
Georgia		1 1 6 2	1 1 6 2	FF FF FF	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	EE FF 18.6 FF	(D) (D) 4 079.3 (D)	
INDUSTRY 2121, CIGARS															
United States	E1	20	18	2.5	35.7	2.0	4.0	26.2	106.3	85.5	191.5	5.0	5.1	133.3	
Alabama Florida Georgia Pennsylvania	-	2 7 1 4	2 6 1 4	CC CC BB BB	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	0000	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	.6 1.6 AA 2.0	15.3 26.2 (D) 73.8	
INDUSTRY 2131, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO															
United States	-	29	19	3.3	77.2	2.2	4.3	46.2	791.9	321.5	1 114.3	8.9	3.1	420. 5	
Georgia		2 1 5 2 5	1 1 4 2 5	AA BB EE BB CC	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)(0)((D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(NA) BB CC BB CC	(NA) (D) (D) (D) (D)	
INDUSTRY 2141, TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING												-			
United States	-	76	34	6.9	139.0	4.8	10.2	77.7	394.9	1 687.0	2 079.2	40.2	8.3	312.6	
Florida Kentucky New York North Carolina Pennsylvania	E9	24 6 4 12 5	2 4 1 11 3	CC BB AA FF .4	(D) (D) (D) (D) 6.0	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) .6	(D) (D) (D) (D) 4.0	(D) (D) (D) (D) 10.7	(D) (D) (D) (D) 62.8	(D) (D) (D) (D) 74.1	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(NA) .8 (NA) FF BB	(NA) 31.1 (NA) (D) (D)	
South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	- - -	2 3 8	1 3 8	AA CC EE	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	CC CC EE	(D) (D) (D)	

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated value of shipments data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figure shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

2 **Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 150 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—150 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Cigarettes (SIC 2111)	Cigars (SIC 2121)	Chewing and smoking tobacco (SIC 2131)	Tobacco stemming and redrying (SIC 2141)
Companiesnumber_	8	16	23	64
All establishments do. With 1 to 19 employees do. With 20 to 99 employees do. With 100 employees or more do.	12 - 3 9	20 2 8 10	29 10 8 11	76 42 14 20
Employment and labor costs: Employees	32.0 1 594.3 1 233.7 360.6 102.2 255.5	2.5 44.3 35.7 8.6 4.1	3.3 98.4 77.2 21.2 6.6 14.6	6.9 168.3 139.0 29.3 13.6 15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1987-Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Cigarettes (SIC 2111)	Cigars (SIC 2121)	Chewing and smoking tobacco (SIC 2131)	Tobacco stemming and redrying (SIC 2141)
Production workers: 1,000- Average for year 1,000- March do- August do- November do-	23.6 23.5 23.5 23.6 23.7	2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2	4.8 4.8 3.7 4.6 6.2
Hours millions January to March do April to June do July to September do October to December do	42.9 10.1 11.0 10.8 11.0	4.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	4.3 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1	10.2 2.7 1.6 2.2 3.6
Wagesmil dol	860.3	26.2	46.2	77.7
Value added by manufacture do	12 970.7	106.3	791.9	394.9
Cost of materials¹ do. Materials parts, containers, etc., consumed² do. Resales do. Fuels do. Purchased electricity do. Contract work do.	4 396.6 4 036.1 263.4 39.1 50.2 7.8	85.5 80.6 2.2 .6 1.8	321.5 269.4 43.4 2.8 3.7 2.3	1 687.0 1 461.7 189.3 13.6 18.7 3.7
Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power: Purchased	1 053.1 146.3	29.1	68.0	376.6 .8
Total value of shipments mil dol. Primary products do. Secondary products do. Miscellaneous receipts, total do. Value of resales do. Contract receipts do. Other miscellaneous receipts do.	17 372.0 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	191.5 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	1 114.3 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	2 079.2 (D) (D) 248.5 190.2 22.8 35.5
Inventories by stage of fabrication: Beginning of 1987 mil dol Finished goods do Work in process do Materials and supplies do	4 997.6 434.1 78.4 4 485.1	46.6 11.8 4.9 29.9	182.5 28.4 17.4 136.6	483.8 212.3 32.3 239.2
End of 1987 do. Finished goods do. Work in process do. Materials and supplies do.	4 950.4 513.4 73.7 4 363.3	47.3 14.3 5.2 27.8	167.7 26.5 16.5 124.7	396.6 185.8 35.0 175.8
Primary product specialization ratiopercent Coverage ratiodo	(D) (D)	(D) 89	(D)	(D) (D)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3c. ²Data on materials consumed by type are shown in table 7. Data on amount purchased or transferred from foreign sources are shown in table 3c.

Table 3b. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments: 1987

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Gross book value of depreciable assets:			(SIC 2131)	(SIC 2141)
Total:				
Beginning of year	4 679.7	48.6	204.1	770.7
New capital expenditures ¹	410.2	5.0	8.9	40.2
Used capital expenditures	46.8	.2	1.4	5.8
Hetirements	65.9	.5	4.8	14.1
End of year	5 070.7	53.3	209.6	802.7
Buildings and other structures:				
Beginning of year	1 236.0	14.3	76.5	392.0
New capital expendituresUsed capital expenditures	78,3	1.4	.7	9.5
Used capital expenditures	.9	(Z)	.1	1.3
Hetirements	2.6	`.i	.1	2.8
End of year	1 312.5	15.5	77.3	400.0
Machinery and equipment:				
Beginning of year	3 443.7	34.4	127.6	378.8
Beginning of year New capital expenditures¹	331.9	3.6	8.2	30.7
Used capital expenditures	45.9	.2	1.3	4.5
Retirements	63.3	.3	4.7	11.3
End of year	3 758.2	37.8	132.3	402.7
Depreciation charges during 1987				
Total Buildings and other structures	256.9	3.3	11.8	40.3
Buildings and other structures	42.4	.9	2.6	16.3
Machinery and equipment	214.5	2.3	9.3	24.0
Rental payments:			1	
Total	22.8	.8	2.2	3.7
Buildings and other structures	7.7	.5	2.2	1.9
Machinery and equipment	15.1	.3	1.4	1.8

Note: Retirements and depreciation data for establishments not included in the ASM sample were extrapolated from the historical ratio of retirements or depreciation to assets. These ratios were developed at the industry level.

¹Data on new machinery and equipment expenditures by type are provided in table 3c.

Table 3c. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Cigar (SIC	rettes 2111)	Cig (SIC :	ars 2121)	toba	nd smoking acco 2131)	Tobacco stemming and redrying (SIC 2141)	
Item	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Purchased services: Cost of purchased services for the repair of— Buildings and other structures— Response coverage ratio (percent) ² — Machinery————————————————————————————————————	16.6 99.7 42.2 99.7 5.6 99.7	88888	.4 76.8 1.0 65.7 .3 76.8	888888	.4 80.7 1.9 99.9 .9 80.7	888888	3.0 57.8 8.5 63.7 1.4 63.7	888888
New machinery and equipment expenditures	331.9 .4 26.4 305.2 1.0	(X) 1 1 (X)	3.6 .2 .5 3.0 1.0	(X) 6 15 3 (X)	8.2 1.1 .7 6.4 1.0	(X) 23 20 6 (X)	30.7 .5 6 .4 23.8 1.1	(X) 1 1 1 (X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used	4 036.1 689.6 3 346.4 1.2	(X) 1 1 (X)	80.6 9.6 71.0 1.4	(X) 30 5 (X)	2 6 9.4 10.4 259.0 1.0	(X) 23 1 (X)	1 461.7 97.6 1 364.2 1.4	(X) 1 1 (X)

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1987

			All em	oloyees	Pro	duction wor	kers	Value			New	End-of-
Industry and employment size class	E¹	All estab- lish- ments (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	capital expend- itures (million dollars)	year inven- tories (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2111, CIGARETTES												
Total	-	12	32.0	1 233.7	23.6	42.9	860.3	12 970.7	4 396.6	17 3 72 .0	410.2	4 950.4
Establishments with an average of— 20 to 49 employees 250 to 499 employees 1,000 to 2,499 employees 2,500 employees or more	1111	3 1 5 3	32.0 (D) (D) (D)	1 233.7 (D) (D) (D)	23.6 (D) (D) (D)	42.9 (D) (D) (D)	860.3 (D) (D) (D)	12 970.7 (D) (D) (D)	4 396.6 (D) (D) (D)	17 372.0 (D) (D) (D)	410.1 (D) (D) (D)	4 950.4 (D) (D) (D)
INDUSTRY 2121, CIGARS									:			
Total	E1	20	2.5	35 .7	2.0	4.0	26.2	106.3	85.5	191.5	5.0	47.3
Establishments with an average of— 10 to 19 employees	E8	2 5 3 8 2	(D) .2 2.1 (D)	3.9 (D) 2.7 29.2 (D)	(D) .2 1.7 (D)	(D) 3.4 (D)	2.8 (D) 1.7 21.7 (D)	7.0 (D) 6.1 93.2 (D)	23.9 (D) 2.9 58.7 (D)	31.0 (D) 8.4 152.2 (D)	(D) .2 4.5 (D)	7.0 (D) 4.7 35.7 (D)
INDUSTRY 2131, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO												
Total	-	29	3.3	77.2	2.2	4.3	46.2	791.9	3 21. 5	1 114.3	8.9	167.7
Establishments with an average of— 1 to 4 employees	-	5 ; 4 1 4 4 7 3 1	(Z) (D) .1 .3 1.2 1.6 (D)	.1 (D) 2.1 6.4 27.8 40.4 (D)	(Z) (D) .1 .2 .8 1.0 (D)	(Z) .1 (D) .2 .4 1.6 2.0 (D)	.1 .2 (D) 1.2 4.0 17.5 23.2 (D)	1.1 3.1 (D) 8.4 24.6 132.8 621.9 (D)	.5 1.3 (D) 12.9 41.6 95.0 170.3 (D)	1.6 4.3 (D) 21.7 65.8 227.7 793.2 (D)	(Z) (D) (D) (D) (D) 1.6 5.5 (D)	.3 (D) 22.8 15.8 49.5 78.6 (D)
Covered by administrative records ²		8	(Z)	.2	(Z)	(Z)	.1	2.5	1.0	3.5	(Z)	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

¹For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes.

²Measure of extent to which respondents reported each item. Derived for each item by calculating the ratio of weighted employment for those sample establishments that reported the specific inquiry to total employment for all establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

³Detail has been adjusted upwards to account for nonresponse. Inverse of the ratio shown represents a measure of the response to the inquiry. (See appendixes for further explanation.)

⁴Data may understate the true cost of imported parts, components, and supplies since some respondents do not know the orign of these materials. Includes cases where materials were purchased from secondary suppliers of where they were transferred from company-operated warehouses or other distribution points. Direct purchases from foreign suppliers and importers by domestic manufacturing establishments are believed to be reported accurately.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		All	All employees		Production workers			Value added by			New	End-of- year
Industry and employment size class	E¹	estab- lish- ments (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	capital expend- itures (million dollars)	inven- tories (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2141, TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING												
Total	-	7 6	6.9	139.0	4.8	10.2	77.7	394.9	1 687.0	2 079.2	40.2	396.6
Establishments with an average of— 1 to 4 employees 5 to 9 employees 10 to 19 employees 20 to 49 employees 100 to 249 employees 100 to 249 employees 250 to 499 employees 250 to 499 employees	E9 E9 E6 -	29 5 8 4 10 11 6 3	.1 (Z) .1 .1 .7 2.0 2.2 1.6	.6 .5 1.4 1.6 18.9 33.4 40.8 42.0	(Z) (Z) .1 .1 .5 1.5 1.6	.1 (Z) .1 .2 1.1 3.3 3.1 2.2	.3 .8 1.0 11.2 20.8 20.0 23.3	.7 2.6 3.9 4.9 62.5 58.3 139.7 122.3	4.2 2.7 15.1 9.5 348.2 301.6 480.3 525.5	4.9 5.3 19.0 14.4 410.7 355.6 620.1 649.3	(Z) .1 .2 <u>17.6</u> (D) 3.6 7.7 11.2	1.1 1.4 5.2 4.2 74.9 88.1 81.0 140.7
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	38	.2	1.6	.1	.2	.9	2.4	16.2	18.7	.2	4.0

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as a (D) are included in underscored figures above.

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those employment-size classes where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

2Report forms were not mailed to small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1987 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective employment-size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1987

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Indus- try or		All	All em	ployees	Production workers			Value			New capital
prod- uct class code	Industry or primary product class	estab- lish- ments (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	expend- itures (million dollars)
2111	Cigarettes: All establishments in industry	12	32.0	1 233.7	23.6	42.9	860.3	12 970.7	4 396.6	17 372.0	410.2
2121	Cigars: All establishments in industry	20	2.5	35.7	2.0	4.0	26.2	106.3	85.5	191.5	5.0
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco: All establishments in industry	29	3.3	77.2	2.2	4.3	46.2	791.9	321.5	1 114.3	8.9
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying: All establishments in industry	76	6.9	139.0	4.8	10.2	77.7	394.9	1 687.0	2 079.2	40.2
21411 21412 21413	Establishments with this product class primary: Unstemmed leaf tobacco rednied before packing Tobacco, stemmed Reconstituted tobacco	3 27 5	(D) 5.1 (D)	(D) 93.9 (D)	(D) 3.5 (D)	(D) 7.6 (D)	(D) 48.4 (D)	(D) 288.8 (D)	(D) 1 546.0 (D)	(D) 1 836.6 (D)	(D) 26.2 (D)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Production and Primary Product Production and Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns An show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary products pattern for an industry and column E shows primary products pattern for an industry is shown in columns. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes

			Value of primary product shipments							
Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscel- laneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product special- ization ratio col. B÷ col. B+C (percent)	Total made in all indus- tries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other indus- tries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio col. B÷ col. F (percent)
		А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1
2111	Cigarettes	17 372.0 12 126.8 6 377.4	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) 97 97	16 746.2 11 433.5 6 098.2	000	000	(D) (D) 99

See footnotes at end of table

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis – Value of Production and Primary Product Production and Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			Value of primary product shipments							
Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscel- laneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product special- ization ratio col. B÷ col. B+C (percent)	Total made in all indus- tries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other indus- tries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio col. B÷ col. F (percent)
		А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н	1
2121	Cigars1987	191.5 253.7 242.7	182.4 241.9 234.8	(D) .1 (D)	(D) 11.7 (D)	(D) 99 (D)	204.1 262.0 256.2	182.4 241.9 234.8	21.7 20.0 21.4	89 92 92
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco 1987 1982 1977	1 114.3 665.4 354.3	(D) 613.7 302.9	(D) (D) 8.9	(D) (D) 42.5	(D) (D) 97	1 031.8 731.1 401.4	(D) 613.7 302.9	(D) 117.4 98.5	(D) 84 75
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying1987 1982 1977	2 079.2 3 015.4 2 076.2	(D) (D) 1 660.9	(D) (D) (D)	248.5 326.8 (D)	(D) (D) (D)	2 155.2 2 946.0 1 769.1	(D) (D) 1 661.0	(D) (D) 108.1	(D) (D) 94

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1987 and 1982

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

			1987		1982			
1987		Number of companies	Total pro	duction ¹	Number of	Total pro	oduction ¹	
product code	Product	with production of \$100,000 or more	Quantity ²	Value² (million dollars)	companies with production of \$100,000 or more	Quantity ²	Value ² (million dollars)	
2111	CIGARETTES, INCLUDING NONTOBACCO CIGARETTES							
	Total	(NA)	(X)	16 746.2	9	(X)	11 433.5	
21110	Cigarettes: Filter tips:							
21110 13 21110 16 21110 18 21110 55	80 millimeters long or less millions_ 85 millimeters long do_ 100 millimeters long or more	5 7 7 7	70 931 284 529 250 926 29 966	1 760.5 7 216.2 6 977.3 792.2	4 8 8 7	(D) 319 444 231 344 (D)	(D) 5 544.4 3 959.7 (D)	
21110 00	Cigarettes, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	_	(X)	-	_	(X)	-	
21110 02	Cigarettes, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	_	(X)	-	_	(X)	-	
2121	CIGARS							
	Total	(NA)	(X)	204.1	(NA)	(X)	262.0	
21210 21210 13	Cigars: Little cigars, cigarette-size, weighing less than 3 lb per							
21210 21 21210 31 21210 00	1,000 cigars millions_ Cigarillos weighing 3 to 10 lb per 1,000 cigars do_ Cigars weighing more than 10 lb per 1,000 cigars do_ Cigars, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees	5 6 14	661.9 478.9 1 579.5	12.3 32.7 154.6	5 6 23	1 297.4 1 434.2 2 004.3	22.6 72.3 160.9	
21210 00	or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	4.5	(NA)	(X)	3.5	
21210 02	employees (see note)	-	(X)	-	(NA)	(X)	2.6	
2131	CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO							
	Total	(NA)	(X)	1 031.8	(NA)	(X)	731.1	
21310 — 21310 08 21310 13 21310 98	Chewing and smoking tobacco: Smoking tobaccomil lb_ Loose leaf chewing tobaccodo_ All other chewing tobacco and snuff, including fine cut	10 7	28.5 79.1	135.5 252.0	12 5	36.1 78.1	129.2 203.9	
21310 00	chewing, twist chewing, plug chewing, snuff flour, etc do Chewing and smoking tobacco, n.s.k., typically for	6	95.5	638.5	8	73.8	396.2	
21310 02	establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) Chewing and smoking tobacco, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	5.8	(NA)	(X)	1.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1987 and 1982—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

			1987		1982			
1987		Number of companies	Total pro	oduction ¹	Number of	Total production ¹		
product code	Product	with production of \$100,000 or more	Quantity ²	Value² (million dollars)	companies with production of \$100,000 or more	Quantity ²	Vaļue² (million dollars)	
2141	TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING							
	Totai	(NA)	(X)	2 155.2	(NA)	(X)	2 946.0	
21411 — 21411 00	Unstemmed leaf tobacco redried before packing: Unstemmed leaf tobacco redried before packing, including interplant transfersmil lb	9	49.8	103.2	11	41.5	98.4	
21412	Tobacco stemmed	(NA)	(X)	1 889.1	(NA)	(×)	2 733.0	
21412 11 21412 15 21412 27	Packaged for sale as such: Aged leafmil lb Leaf, not ageddo_ Packed for use in own manufacturing (interplant transfers),	5 10	128.2 428.7	233.4 920.8	4 9	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	
21412 00	including both aged and not aged leafdo Stemmed tobacco, n.s.k	13 -	338.8 (X)	734.9 -	9 (NA)	648.1 (X)	1 383.2	
21413 — 21413 00	Reconstituted tobacco: Reconstituted tobacco (processed sheet and homogenized)mil lb	5	168.5	137.9	8	~_ 191.3	111.4	
21410	Stemmed and redried tobacco, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	25.0	(NA)	(X)	3.2	
21410 00	Stemmed and redried tobacco, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	7.0	(NA)	(X)	(Z)	
21410 02	Stemmed and redried tobacco, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	18.0	(NA)	(X)	3.2	

Note: In 1987 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative-record data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoffs used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1987 and 1982 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.
²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbots are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Production by All Producers for Specified States: 1987 and 1982

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1987. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments		1987 value of product shipments	
21411, UNSTEMMED LEAF TOBACCO REDRIED BEFORE PACKING			21412, TOBACCO, STEMMED—Con.	4 007 4	1.510.1
United States	103.2	98.4	North Carolina	1 227.4 529.7	1 542.4 607.6
21412, TOBACCO, STEMMED			ALLE DECOMPTENTED TODASCO		
United States	1 889.1	2 733.0	21413, RECONSTITUTED TOBACCO		
Kentucky	33.5	510.5	United States	137.9	111.4

Table 6c. Historical Statistics for Product Classes—Value Produced by All Producers: 1987 and Earlier Years

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1987 product code	Product class	1987	19861	19851	19841	1983¹	1982	1977	1972
2111- 21110	Cigarettes, including nontobacco cigarettes	16 74 6.2 16 746.2	15 028.0 15 028.0	14 085.8 14 085.8	13 123.2 13 123.2	11 941.4 11 941.4	11 433.5 11 433.5	6 09 8. 2 6 098.2	3 589.4 3 589.4
2121- 21210	Cigars	204.1 204.1	259.3 25 9 .3	263.3 263.3	269.5 269.5	307.3 307.3	290.0 290.0	25 6.2 256.2	3 57.5 357.5
2131- 21310	Chewing and smoking tobacco	1 031.8 1 031.8	1 010.4 1 010.4	965.7 965.7	874.5 874.5	748.7 748.7	731.1 731.1	401.4 401.4	257.5 257.5
2141- 21411 21412 21413 21410	Tobacco stemming and redrying	2 155.2 103.2 1 889.1 137.9 25.0	2 172.4 58.6 1 953.0 129.5 31.4	2 529.0 99.7 2 247.0 120.5 61.7	2 538.8 128.0 2 258.5 116.8 35.6	2 545.6 137.4 2 295.3 103.5 9.4	2 946.0 98.4 2 733.0 111.4 3.2	1 769.1 170.7 1 531.7 50.8 15.9	1 335.8 122.2 1 194.3 19.3

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures publications for this period.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

4007		198	37	1982			
1987 material code	Material	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)		
	INDUSTRY 2111, CIGARETTES						
	Materials, containers, and supplies	(X)	4 036.1	(X)	3 673.7		
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packedmil lb						
214111 214123	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packeddoStemmed leaf tobacco, excluding processed sheet and	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		
214124	homogenized tobacco do	1 115.4	2 480.0	1 290.1	2 255.9		
260012	Reconstituted tobacco (processed sheet and homogenized) do Paper and paperboard products, including shipping	265.0	225.3	67.9	39.1		
	containers, setup and folding cartons (excluding paperback foil and cigarette)	(X)	992.5	(X)	582.7		
308007	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes, including cellophane	(X)	(D)	(X)	(D)		
970099 971000	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.2	(X) (X) (X)	170.8 (D)	(X) (X) (X)	54 4 .0		
	INDUSTRY 2121, CIGARS						
	Materials, containers, and supplies	(X)	80.6	(X)	107.7		
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packedmil b	(D)	(D)	2.1	5.1		
214111 214123	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packeddo Stemmed leaf tobacco, excluding processed sheet and	4.9	10.2	4.1	14.4		
214124	homogenized tobacco do_ Reconstituted tobacco (processed sheet and homogenized)do_	24.7 3.0	36.6 7.8	28.5 6.4	44.7 13.0		
260012	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons (excluding paperback	0.0	7.0	0.4	10.0		
308007	foil and cigarette) ——————————————————————————————————	(X)	8.8	(X)	21.3		
970099	tubes, and other shapes, including cellophaneAll other materials, containers, and supplies consumed	(X) (X)	(D) 10.5	(X) (X)	3.4 3.1		
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies consumed		(D)	⊗	2.7		
	INDUSTRY 2131, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO						
	Materials, containers, and supplies	(X)	269.4	(X)	211.2		
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packedmil lb]					
214111 214123	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed	113.3	160.6	134.0	144.8		
260012	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons (excluding paperback						
308007	foil and cigarette) Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods	(X)	21.9	(X)	16.5		
970099	tubes, and other shapes, including cellophaneAll other materials, containers, and supplies consumed	(8)	14.5 70.9	(X) (X) (X)	1.3 46. 9		
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.2	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982-Con.

[includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987		19	37	1982		
material code	Material	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2141, TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING					
	Materials, containers, and supplies	(X)	1 461.7	(X)	2 452.9	
013211 214111 214123 970099 971000	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packed mil lb. Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed do. Stemmed leaf tobacco, excluding processed sheet and homogenized tobacco do. All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	464.5 103.1 244.4 (X) (X)	835.6 172.9 387.3 34.7 31.2	999.3 38.9 267.3 (X)	1 807.6 74.1 495.0 25.1 51.1	

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

**Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

APPENDIX A. Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items requested of all establishments mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) not included on the report forms but derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in table 3c of this report.

SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

Number of establishments and companies—As discussed in the Introduction, a separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction of the General Summary subject report.

Employment and related items—The report forms requested separate information on production workers for a specific payroll period within each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods.

Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers—This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All other employees—This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls also was requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual

industries shown in this report. They are included in the general summary and geographic area reports as a separate category.

Payroll—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1987. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

Production-worker hours—This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Cost of materials—This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (1) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by

others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Specific materials consumed—In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$10,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See the introduction for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

Value of shipments—This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products—As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1987 census program, information was collected on the output of approximately 11,000 individual product items. The term "product", as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases, it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 terms; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,600 of the product items were listed separately on the 1987 census report forms. Data for

about 4,400 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1987 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a-2).

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1982 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

Classes of products—To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Introduction, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1987 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, and the like. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments— The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the United States level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Value added by manufacture—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments (see footnote in table 1a), value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

New and used capital expenditures—For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to

manufacturing establishments, and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

The totals for new expenditures include expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Also excluded are expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers also were requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in table 3b.

End-of-year inventories—Respondents were asked to report their 1986 and 1987 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 through 1987 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by another establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing", which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

Specialization and coverage ratios—These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

As noted in the introduction, an establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in tables 1a through 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

The following items were collected only from establishments included in the ASM sample:

 Supplemental labor costs—Supplemental labor costs are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans.

They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees. While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records generally do not provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

- 2. Retirements of depreciable assets—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.
- 3. Depreciation charges for fixed assets—This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.
- 4. Rental payments—Total rental payments is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

Depreciable assets—Total value of gross depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. However, the detail for depreciable assets is collected only on the ASM forms. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year, rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress. In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

- 6. New and used capital expenditures—The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)
- 7. Quantity of electric energy consumed for heat and power—Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the ASM forms. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
- 8. Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment—ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

- 9. Foreign content of cost of materials—Establishments included in the ASM sample panel were requested to provide information on foreign-made materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources. This includes materials acquired from a central warehouse or other domestic establishment of the same company but made in an operation outside of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or U.S. territories.
- 10. Cost of purchased services—ASM establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, and communication services. Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Three basic approaches were utilized to produce these statistics.

1. For items 1 through 6, data were estimated (imputed) for all non-ASM establishments using the available data in the establishment record and industrybased parameters. The statistics were then generated by simply tabulating all census records including the imputed value for non-ASM establishments and the unweighted value for ASM establishments. Separate imputation rates were developed and are shown in the table. For quantity of purchased electricity for heat and power (item 7), a similar procedure was used; however, the imputation parameters were geographically-based instead of industrybased. For quantities of generated less sold electricity, no imputation was performed for non-ASM establishments. The estimates for these items are simply tabulations of unweighted ASM values.

Since the published statistics for these items were developed from the complete census universe and not just the ASM establishments, there are no sampling variances associated with these statistics. However, there is an unknown level of bias for each of the items due to the imputation of the non-ASM establishments. This bias is felt to be small due to the strong correlation between the items being imputed and the collected items that were used to generate the impute values.

2. For items 8 and 9, the estimates were developed using a ratio estimation methodology. For item 8, an estimate of the breakout of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment into the three categories was made from ASM establishments reporting these categories. The estimated proportions were then applied to the corresponding Census value for new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment to produce the estimates.

The estimates for item 9, foreign content of cost of materials, were developed in a similar manner based on costs of parts, supplies, and components (item 5a) as the control total for the three categories.

For items 8 and 9, an adjustment ratio of the following form was computed.

$$Rj = \frac{NMc}{TMEasm}$$

where:

NMc = the census value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment

TMEasm = the weighted ASM value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment from reporters of the detailed breakout data

3. For item 10, cost of purchased services, the estimates were made by simply tabulating weighted data for all the ASM records that reported the item. A response coverage ratio (a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item) is shown in table 3c for the three types of services. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight, see appendix B) for those ASM establishments that reported the specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 56,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 220,000 establishments. These 220,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single establishment companies mailed schedules in the 1982 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented annually by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1982 and a list of new multiunit manufacturing establishments identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey.

The 1984 through 1988 ASM sample differs slightly from the previous sample. For the current panel, all establishments of companies with 1982 shipments in manufacturing in excess of \$500 million were included in the survey panel with certainty. There are approximately 500 such companies collectively accounting for approximately 18,000 establishments. For the remaining portion of the mail survey, the establishment was defined as the sampling unit. For this portion, all establishments with 250 employees or more and establishments with a very large value of shipments also were included in the survey panel with certainty. A total of 12,100 establishments were selected from this portion of the universe with certainty. Therefore, of the 56,000 manufacturing establishments included in the ASM panel, approximately 31,000 are selected with certainty. These certainty establishments collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1982 census.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail survey were sampled with probabilities ranging from 0.999 to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample. The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. The measures of size depend directly upon each establishment's 1982 product class values and the historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Product classes displaying more volatile year-to-year change in shipments at the establishment level were sampled at a heavier rate.

This method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight differences in employment, value added, and other

general statistics, since these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of small establishments out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all singleestablishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1982 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 130,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. This administrative-record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment for these small establishments were developed from industry averages.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the base-year differences, as defined in the Description of Estimating Procedure section, to produce the figures shown in this publication.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1983-1986 were computed using a difference estimation procedure. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1982 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1982. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

These base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1983-1986. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1987 sample estimates for the purchased service items, shown in table 3c, are strictly ASM linear estimates, however, developed only from ASM establishments that reported the specific item.

The remaining estimates in table 3c, showing the break-down of expenditures for new machinery and equipment and costs of parts (separated into purchases from foreign sources and purchases from domestic sources), were computed as ratio estimates. To do this, linear estimates of the new machinery detail items were developed from the ASM establishments and were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for new machinery. In a similar fashion, the ASM linear estimates of the detailed purchased materials items were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for cost of parts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sampled lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the differences between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretical, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, completecoverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete coverage value would be included in the range:

- From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about twothirds of all possible samples.
- 2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 of 20 of all possible samples.
- From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown as 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM aiso occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

APPENDIX C. Changes in Census of Manufactures Product Classes for 1987

[Based on revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual definitions of some product classes were revised for 1987. Listed below are the revisions to the product classes]

1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982
011B	2011A 2013A pt	20866—Con.	20861 pt—Con. 20995 pt	2221F—Con.	22211 pt—Con. 22212 pt 22213 pt	23259—Con.	23279—Con. 23289 pt
0135	20130	20910	20324 pt 20910		22214 pt 22215 pt	23260	23280
013B	2013A pt	20925	20924	_	22216 pt 22217 pt	23261	23281
0150	20160 20170	20926	20524	2221G	22211 pt	23262	23284
D151	20161	20961 20962	20992		22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt	23269	23289 pt
0450	20171	20963	00004 -4	_	22215 pt 22216 pt	23293	23271 pt 23292
0152	20162 20172	20980	20981 pt 20341 pt		22217 pt	23530	23510 pt
0153	20163 20173	20397	20440 pt 20982	2221H	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt	23531	23520
0154	20164	20000	2099A pt	_	22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt	23532	23522
2455	20174	20999 2099D	2099B pt 20995 pt		22216 pt 22217 pt	23533	23510 pt
)155	20165 20175		•	2221J	22218	23692	23631
0159	20179	2099E 2099F 2099G	2099C 20981 pt	2221K	22219	23693	23691
)226	20220	2211B	22111 pt	2221M	2221A	23699	23619
0239	20239 2099A pt		22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt	22510	22510 pt		23699
0267	20266 pt		22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	22514	22512 pt	23813	23811 pt 23812 pt
0268	2099B pt 20266 pt	2211C	22111 pt	22518	22517 pt	23814	23811 pt 23812 pt
, <u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>	2099B pt		22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt	22520	22510 pt 22520	23952	23951 pt
0324	20324 pt		22115 pt 22116 pt	22525	22512 pt 22523	23958	23959
0343	20341 pt	2211D	22111 pt	22526	22517 pt	23964	23951 pt
0380	20380 pt	_	22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt		22524	24930	24920 pt
0384	20381 pt 20383 pt		22115 pt 22116 pt	22585	22920 pt	24004	26610
0415	20383 pt	2211E	22111 pt	22589	22589 22920 pt	24931	24920 pt 24920 pt
)440	20415 20440 pt	_	22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt	22730	22710 pt 22720 pt	24932	24920 pt 24993
0450	20383 pt	-	22115 pt 22116 pt		22790 pt	24934	24996
	20450 20450	2211F	22117	22731	22710 pt	24935	26611
)470	20470 pt	2211G	22119	22732	22720 pt	24936	24998
0480	20470 pt 20480	2211H	2211A	22733	22790 pt	24937	24995
D48A	20475	2221B	22211 pt	22815	22833	24994	2499A pt
0530	20476 20380 pt		22212 pt	22822	22822 22830	25115	25115 25158
2010	20381 pt		22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	22991	22910	25145	25141
0640	20650 pt	2221C	22211 pt :	22994	22940		25142
0642	20652		22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt	22995	22930	25146	25143
0643 0649	20653	-	22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt	22996	22992 22993	25147	25144
0660	20660		22217 pt	23219	23219 pt	25425 25991 25992	25990
	20990 pt	2221D	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt	23221	23220	25994	
0669	20668 20998		22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt	23222	23215	2621B	26612
0680	20341 pt 20650 pt		22216 pt 22217 pt	23229	23219 pt	26560	26540
	20650 pt 20657	2221E	22211 pt		23229	26561	26541
0863 0864	20861 pt		22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt	23250	23270	26562	26542
0865			22215 pt 22216 pt	23251	23271 pt	26563	26545
.0866	20861 pt		22217 pt	23252	23283	26570	26510 26544

[Based on revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual definitions of some product classes were revised for 1987. Listed below are the revisions to the product classes

1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982
26710	26410 pt	26753	26455	27591	27511 pt	28350 – Con. 28351	2831A—Con.
26711	26415	26760	26470	27592	27512 pt	28352	
26712	26416	26761	26471	27593	27513 pt	28360	28310
26713	26419	26763	26473	27594	27514 pt	28361	28311
6714	2641A	26764	26474	27595	27515 pt	28362	28312
		26770	26420	27596	27516 pt	28363	28317
26720	26410 pt	26780	26480	27597	27511 pt 27512 pt 27513 pt	28364	28318 28319
26721	26411	26781	26481		27513 pt 27514 pt 27515 pt	28656	2911C
26722	26413	26782	26482		27516 pt	28691	2911B
26723	26414	26790	26460 pt	27598	27519	28916	28915
26724	2641B		26490	27599	27531	28917	20913
26730	26430 pt	26791	26493	2759A	27510 pt	2911D	2911D pt
26731	26435	26792	26494	27960	27530	29990	2911D pt
6732	26436	26793	26496		27950		29990
26733	26437	26794	26460 pt	27961	27951 35557 pt	31430	31430 31433
26740	26430 pt	26795	26497	27962	27952		31434 31435
26741	26434	27416 27417	27411	27963	27532	31440	31440 31445
26742	26438	27418	27412		27547 27930 27940		31446 31447
26750	26450	27419	27414	28247	28243	0.1100	31448
26751	26453	2741A	27415		28245	31490	31490 31491
		2741B	21410	28248	28246		31493 31495
26752	26454	27590	27510 pt	28350	2831A		31496 31497

APPENDIX D. Changes in Census of Manufactures Product Codes for 1987

report forms fo	r 1987]					,					
1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published
20119 14	20119 14	20119 12 20119 13	20159 17	20179 17	20179 17	20343 21	20341 21	20341 21	20488 21	20488 21	20488 18
00440.45	2011B 15	20119 13 2011A 15	20159 51	20179 51	20179 51	20343 23	20341 23	20341 23	20488 23	20488 23	20488 17 pt
2011B 15	2011B 15 2011B 41	2011A 15	20159 53	20179 53	20179 53	20343 29	20341 29	20341 29	20488 25	20488 25	20488 19 pt
2011B 41 2011B 55	2011B 41	2011A 55	20159 55	20179 55	20179 55	20343 31	20341 31	20341 32 20341 33	20488 31	20488 31	20488 17 pt
2011B 99	2011B 99	2011A 31	20159 57	20179 57	20179 57			20341 35	20488 33	20488 33	20488 19 pt
		2011A 51	20226 00	20220 11	20220 00	20352 31 20352 34	20352 31 20352 34	20352 33	2048A 01	20475 35	20475 35
20135 13 20135 17	20135 13 20135 17	20130 00	20235 22	20235 22	20235 28 pt	20354 35	20354 35	20354 31 20354 33	2048A 03	20475 52	20475 52
20151 33	20161 33	20161 33	20235 29	20235 29	20235 21			20354 39	2048A 05	20476 61	20476 61
20151 34	20161 34	20161 34	00000 00	20220 22	20235 28 pt	20382 26 20382 28	20382 26 20382 28	20382 27	2048A 07	20476 63	20476 63
20151 36	20161 36	20161 36	20239 23	20239 23 2099A 12	20239 29 pt 2099A 11 pt	20384 51	20383 51	20383 51	2048A 09	20476 65	20476 65
20151 39	20161 39 20171 39	20161 39 20171 39	20239 28	20239 28	20239 29 pt	20384 59	20383 59	20383 59	2048A 11	20476 67	20476 67
20151 41	20161 41	20161 41	20239 32	20239 32	20239 31	20384 63	20383 63	20381 18	2048A 13	20476 69	20476 69
	20171 41	20171 41	20239 38	20239 38	20239 37	20384 69	20383 69	20383 61 pt	20512 39 20512 40 20512 42	20512 39 20512 40 20512 42	20512 36
20152 21	20162 21 20172 21	20162 21 20172 21		00010.01	20239 39	20411 26	20411 26	20411 24 20411 25	20530 11	20381 11	20381 11
20152 23	20162 23 20172 23	20162 23 20172 23	20240 31	20240 31	20240 98 pt 20240 51	20412 19	20412 19	20412 00	20530 13	20381 13	20381 13
20153 22	20163 22	20163 21 pt	20240 54	20240 54	202-10-01			20412 17	20530 14	20381 14	20381 14
	20173 22	20173 21 pt	20240 99	20240 99	20240 98 pt	20415 91 20415 93	20383 65 20383 66	20383 61	20530 17	20381 17	20381 17
20153 24	20163 24 20173 24	20163 23 pt 20173 23 pt	20267 11	2099B 11	2099B 11	20430 21 20430 23	20430 21 20430 23	20430 19	20530 19	20381 19	20381 19
20153 26	20163 26 20173 26	20163 25 pt 20173 25 pt	20267 13	2099B 13	2099B 13	20430 55	20430 55	20430 52 pt	20642 00	20652 00	20652 00
20153 27	20163 27	·	20267 14 20267 16	2099B 14 2099B 16	2099B 19 pt	20430 57	20430 57	20430 53 pt	20643 00	20653 00	20653 00
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		20861 37 pt 20861 38 pt	20866 04 20866 05	20866 04 20866 05	20861 93	20997 71	20440 19	20440 19	2211H 42	2211H 42	2211A 42
		20861 39 pt 20861 42 pt	20866 06	20866 06	20861 83 pt	20997 81	20982 35	20982 35	2211H 43	2211H 43	2211H 43
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1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published
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2221M 42	2221M 42	2221A 42 2221A 45			22823 32 pt 22823 35 pt	23261 00	23281 00	23281 00	23921 16	23921 16	23921 13 p
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report forms to	1307]										
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23958 33	23959 33	23959 33	24353 31	24353 31	24353 01 pt	24936 15	24998 15	24998 15	25145 12 25145 13	25145 12 25145 13	25141 11
23964 34	23951 34	23951 34		_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	24353 03 pt	24936 16	24998 16	24998 16	25145 15	25145 15	25141 15
23964 37	23951 37	23951 37	24353 98	24353 98	24353 01 pt 24353 03 pt	24936 17	24998 17	24998 17	25145 17	25145 17	25141 17
23990 97 23990 99	23990 97 23990 99	23990 98	24354 27	24354 27	24354 29	24937 21	24995 21	24995 21	25145 19	25145 19	25141 98 pt
24111 09	24111 09	24111 25 pt	24354 31	24354 31	0.4000.0:	24937 31	24995 31	24995 31	25145 21	25145 21	25142 11
24111 27	24111 27	24111 19	24363 11	24363 11	24363 01 pt 24363 03 pt	24992 00	24992 00	24992 00 24992 21 24992 97	25145 27	25145 27	25142 51
		24111 25 pt	24363 31	24363 31	24363 01 pt 24363 03 pt	24994 11	2499A 11	2499A 11	25145 98	25145 98	25141 98 pt 25142 71
24112 23	24112 23	24112 27 pt				24994 14	2499A 14	2499A 13 pt			

1987	1987	1982	1987	1987	1982	1987	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published
published	25146 12	25143 12	published 26570 31	collected 26510 31	published 26510 31	published 26732 23	26436 23	26436 23	26792 96	26494 96	26494 96
25146 12 25146 14	25146 14	25143 14					26437 11	26437 00	26793 00	26496 00	26496 00
25146 22	25146 22	25143 22	26570 41	26510 41	26510 41	26733 11 26733 12 26733 14	26437 12 26437 14	20437 00	26794 00	26460 00	26460 11
25146 24	25146 24	25143 24	26570 51		26510 51 26510 61	26741 11	26434 11	26434 11	20704 00	20400 00	26460 19
25146 98	25146 98	25143 98	26570 61	26510 61 26510 71	26510 71	26741 12	26434 12	26434 12	26795 11	26497 11	26497 11
25147 33	25147 33	25144 33	26570 81	26510 81	26510 81			26434 13	26795 22 26795 23	26497 22 26497 23	26497 21
25147 37	25147 37	25144 37	26570 84	26544 84	26544 10 pt	26741 13 26741 15	26434 13 26434 15	26434 15	26795 31	26497 31	26497 31
25147 55	25147 55	25144 55	26570 86	26544 86	26544 12	26742 11	26438 11	26438 11	26795 35	26497 35	26497 35
25147 71	25147 71	25144 71	26570 88	26544 88	26544 14	26742 12	26438 12	26438 12	26795 41	26497 41	26497 41
25147 75	25147 75	25144 75	26570 90	26544 90	26544 10 pt	26751 00	26453 00	26453 00	26795 45	26497 45	26497 45
25147 82	25147 82	25144 92			26544 16	26752 61	26454 61	26454 61	26795 48	26497 48	26497 48
25147 83	25147 83	25144 93	26570 95	26510 95	26510 95	26752 71	26454 71	26454 71	26795 51	26497 51	26497 51
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		25144 97 pt	26712 11	26416 11	26416 11	26761 51	26471 51	26471 51	27213 24	27213 24	27213 21 p
25152 65	25152 65	25152 67 25152 69	26712 12	26416 12	26416 12	26763 00	26473 00	26473 00	27213 28 27213 30	27213 28 27213 30	27213 29 p
25190 23	25190 23	25190 41	26713 13 26713 14	26419 13 26419 14	26419 11	26763 88	26473 88	26473 88	27213 32	27213 32	27213 21 p
25190 25	25190 25	05400.00	26713 18	26419 18	26419 12	26764 11	26474 11	26474 11			27213 23 27213 29 p
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25312 13 25312 15	25312 13 25312 15	25312 11	26714 11	2641A 11	2641A 11	26764 27	26474 27	26474 27	27213 38 27213 40	27213 38 27213 40	27213 39 p
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25312 35	25312 35		26714 13	2641A 13	2641A 13	26764 35	26474 35	26474 35	2/2/042	2/2/0 42	27213 33 27213 39 p
25312 43 25312 45	25312 43 25312 45	25312 41	26714 14	2641A 14	2641A 14	26764 37	26474 37	26474 37	27213 44	27213 44	27213 41 p
25312 47	25312 47	05000 07 -4	26714 15	2641A 15	2641A 15	26764 41	26474 41	26474 41			27213 45 p
25425 00	25993 13	25990 97 pt	26714 16	2641A 16	2641A 16	26764 43	26474 43	26474 43	27213 46	27213 46	27213 41 p 27213 45 p
25991 00	25991 00	25990 21	26721 13 26721 53	26411 13	26411 13	26764 45	26474 45	26474 45	27214 24	27214 24	27214 21 p
25992 31 25992 33	25992 31 25992 33	25990 41	26721 93	26411 53 26413 00	26411 53 26413 00	26764 47	26474 47	26474 47	27214 28 27214 30	27214 28 27214 30	27214 29 p
25992 35 25992 37	25992 35 25992 37	25990 45	26722 00	26414 00	26414 00	26764 55	26474 55	26474 55	27214 32	27214 30	27214 21 p
25992 47	25992 47	25990 47	26724 45	2641B 45	2641B 45	26764 71	26474 71	26474 71	27214 02	27214 32	27214 23 27214 29 p
25992 48	25992 48	25990 48	26724 51	2641B 51	2641B 51	26764 76	26474 76	26474 76	27214 34	27214 34	27214 31 p
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25994 97	25993 97	25990 97 pt	26724 55	2641B 55	2641B 98 pt	26764 81	26474 81	26474 81	27214 40	27214 40	
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26530 14	26530 14	26530 29	26724 59	2641B 59	2641B 11 2641B 21	26770 00	26420 00	26420 00	27214 44	27214 44	27214 41 p
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26561 00 26562 33	26541 00 26542 33	26541 00 26542 33	26731 00 26732 11	26436 11	26435 00 26436 11	26782 00	26482 00	26482 00	27214 46	27214 46	27214 41 p 27214 45 p
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26563 10	26545 10					26791 23	26493 23	26493 23			2721A 40 p
26563 12	26545 10	26545 10 26545 12	26732 13 26732 14	26436 13 26436 14	26436 13 26436 14	26791 26	26493 26	26493 25	2721A 80	2721A 80	2721A 30 p
26563 14	26545 14	26545 14	26732 14	26436 15	26436 15	26791 28	26493 28	00:00	2721A 90	2721A 90	2721A 40 p
26563 16	26545 16	26545 16	26732 16	26436 16	26436 16	26791 32 26791 33 26791 35	26493 32 26493 33 26493 35	26493 31	2721B 70	2721B 70	2721B 30 p 2721B 40 p
26570 14	26510 14	26510 14	26732 17	26436 17	26436 17	26791 33	26493 41	26493 41	2721B 80	2721B 80	2721B 30 p
26570 15	26510 15	26510 97 pt	26732 18	26436 18	26436 18	26792 82	26494 82	26494 82	2721B 90	2721B 90	2721B 40 p
26570 21	26510 21	26510 21	26732 21	26436 21	26436 21	26792 91	26494 91	26494 91	2721C 70	2721C 70	2721C 30 p 2721C 40 p

published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published
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2721C 90	2721C 90	2721C 40 pt			27512 16 pt 27512 18 pt	27598 23	2751H 23	27519 29	28241 13	28241 13	28241 14 p
2731E 57	2731E 57	2731E 43 2731E 55			27512 23 pt	27598 25	2751H 25	27519 11	20241 10	2024110	28241 16 p
27416 00	27416 00	27411 13	27592 23	2751B 23	27512 33 pt	27598 27	2751H 27	27519 81	28241 19 28241 21	28241 19 28241 21	28241 14 p
27417 13	27417 13	27411 15	27592 27	2751B 27	27512 41 pt 27512 43 pt	27598 29	2751H 29	27519 85	28241 23	28241 23	28241 16 p
27417 15	27417 15	27411 21	27593 12	2751C 12	27513 11	27598 31	2751H 31	27519 98	28241 25	28241 25	28241 14 p 28241 16 p
27417 17 	27417 17 27418 13	27412 13	27593 18	2751C 18	27513 17	27599 12	27531 12	27531 12	28244 32	28244 32	28244 31 p
27418 15	27418 15	27412 15	07504.44	0754D 44	27513 19	27599 22	27531 22	27531 22			28244 33 p
27419 00	27419 00	27414 00	27594 11	2751D 11	27514 11	27599 32	27531 32	27531 32	28244 34 28244 36	28244 34 28244 36	28244 31 p
2741A 00	2741A 00	27415 21	27594 13 27594 15	2751D 13 2751D 15	27514 13	2759A 00	2751J 00	27510 00 pt	28244 38	28244 38	28244 33 p
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2741B 14	2741B 14	27415 31	27594 17	2751D 17 2751D 19	27514 27	ļ		27823 45	28244 43	28244 43	28244 35 p
2741B 15	2741B 15	27415 41	27595 12	2751E 12	27515 11	27892 81 27892 92	27892 81 27892 92	27892 91	28244 45	28244 45	28244 37
2741B 17	2741B 17	27415 61	27595 14	2751E 14	27515 23	27910 16 27910 18	27910 16 27910 18	27910 12	28244 47	28244 47	28244 39
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2741B 21	2741B 21	27415 95	27595 18	2751E 18	27515 31	27961 13	27951 13	27951 13 35557 77 pt			28245 61 p 28245 73 p
2741B 23	2741B 23	27415 97	27595 20	2751E 20	27515 33	27961 15	27951 15	27951 15	28247 15	28247 15	28243 31 p 28245 61 p
2741B 25 2741B 27	2741B 25 2741B 27	27415 99 pt	27595 22	2751E 22	27515 41		07051.17	35557 77 pt			28245 73 p
2741B 91	2741B 91	27415 51	27595 24	2751E 24	27515 98	27961 17	27951 17	27951 17 35557 77 pt	28247 16	28247 16	28243 31 p 28245 63 p
	2141801	27415 99 pt	27596 11	2751F 11	27516 13	27961 23	27951 23	27951 23 35557 77 pt			28245 72 p
27522 15	27522 15	27522 11 pt 27522 13 pt	27596 13	2751F 13	27516 41	27961 29	27951 29	27951 29	28247 19	28247 19	28243 31 p 28245 61 p 28245 63 p
27522 16	27522 16	27522 23 pt	27596 15	2751F 15	27516 51			35557 77 pt	-		28245 72 p 28245 73 p
27522 18	27522 18	27522 17 pt	27596 17	2751F 17	27516 71	27962 31	27952 31	27952 31	28247 31	28247 31	28243 33 p
27522 19	27522 19	27522 00	27596 19	2751F 19	27516 75	27962 39	27952 39	27952 39	28247 33	28247 33	28243 33 p
27522 20	27522 20	27522 11 pt	27596 21	2751F 21	27516 45	27962 41	27952 41	27952 41			28245 66 28245 74
		27522 13 pt 27522 17 pt 27522 23 pt	27596 23	2751F 23	27516 93	27963 15	27532 15	27532 15	28247 41	28247 41	28243 39 28245 69
27523 13	27523 13	27523 21	27596 25	2751F 25	27516 95	27963 25	27532 25	27532 25	 		28245 79
		27523 22	27597 12	2751G 12	27511 00	27963 35	27532 35	27532 35	28248 15	28248 15	28246 15
27525 23	27525 23	27525 22 27525 24	27597 14	2751G 14	27512 13 pt		27532 55	27532 55	28248 51	28248 51	28246 51
27525 33	27525 33	27525 34 27525 36	27597 16	2751G 16	27512 17 pt	27963 45 27963 47	27532 45 27532 47	27532 65 pt	28248 81	28248 81	28246 31 28246 62
27526 11	27526 11	27526 12	27597 18 27597 20	2751G 18 2751G 20	27512 19 pt	27963 53	27547 00	27547 00	20222 24	00000 04	28246 71
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27542 11	27542 11	27542 21 pt			27512 17 pt	27963 63	27930 17	27930 17	28351 10	2831A 21	2831A 21
27542 13	27542 13	27542 24 pt	27597 24	2751G 24	27512 31	27963 65	27930 21	27930 13	28351 15	2831A 22	2831A 22
27542 15	27542 15	27542 27 pt	27597 26	2751G 26	27512 33 pt	07000.07	07040.00	27930 19	28351 20	2831A 24	2831A 24
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27590 00	27510 00 pt	27542 27 pt	27597 30	2751G 30	27512 43 pt	27963 71 27963 72	27532 71	27532 65 pt 27532 75	28351 30	2831A 26	2831A 26
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1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published
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28361 20	28311 20	28311 13 28311 17 28311 19			28511 85 28511 89 28511 93	28750 30	28750 30	28750 31 pt	29521 15	29521 15	20522 54 -4
28362 10	28312 10	28312 00	28512 00	28512 00	28512 21 28512 23 28512 25	28750 40	28750 40	28750 11 pt 28750 21 pt	29523 60	29523 60	29523 54 pt 29523 56 pt
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28363 10	28313 10	28317 15	-		28512 31 28512 33 28512 35	28750 60	28750 60	28750 11 pt	29523 64	29523 64	29523 54 pt 29523 56 pt
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28364 15	28314 15	20010 14			28512 41	28750 70	28750 70	28750 31 pt	29990 20	2911D 20	29523 56 pt 2911D 92
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28364 30	28314 30	28319 00			28512 49 28512 51 28512 53	28798 30 28798 83	28798 30 28798 83	28798 81	29990 93 29990 99	29990 93 29990 99	29990 98
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28423 95	28423 95		28515 00	28515 00	28515 21	28917 11	28917 11	28915 54	31116 62	31116 62	31116 61
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28444 71	28444 71	28444 73 28444 75			28611 23 28611 99	28917 51	28917 51	28915 63 pt			31434 00 31435 00
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28445 05	28445 05	28445 14				28920 57	28920 57	28920 53 28920 55	31490 20	31490 20	31491 00 31493 00
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		28511 59 28511 63	28744 50	28744 50	28744 31 pt	28995 99	28995 99		31610 07	31610 07	31610 39 pt
		28511 65 28511 69 28511 71	28744 60	28744 60	28744 11 pt 28744 21 pt	29118 59	29118 59	29118 54 29118 58	3101007	0101007	31610 32
		28511 73 28511 75 28511 77	28744 70	28744 70	28744 31 pt	2911D 23 2911D 25	2911D 23 2911D 25	2911D 21	31610 09	31610 09	31610 16 pt 31610 18 pt 31610 35 pt
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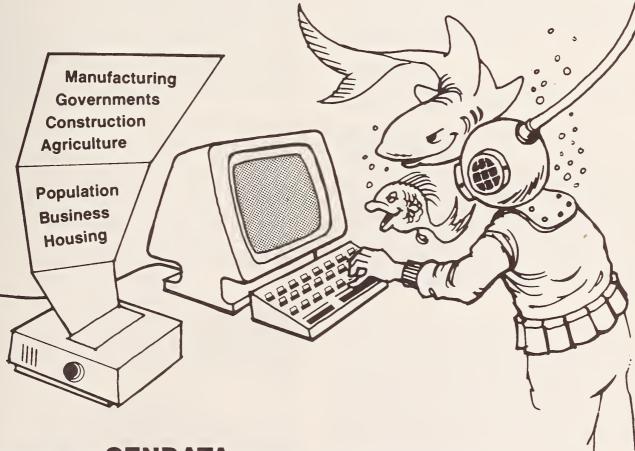


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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1987 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1987 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Industry series—83 reports (MC87-I-20A(P) to -39D(P))

Preliminary industry data are issued in 83 separate reports covering 459 industries. Preliminary summary data for the U.S. and States are released in one report.

Final Reports

Industry series-83 reports (MC87-1-20A to -39D)

Each of the 83 reports provides information for a group of related industries ("dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 459 manufacturing industries on quantity and value of products shipped and materials consumed, cost of fuels and electric energy, capital expenditures, assets, rents, inventories, employment, payroll, payroll supplements, hours worked, value added by manufacture, number of establishments, and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are provided where available.

For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added buy manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment, State, and degree of primary product specialization.

Geographic area series—51 reports (MC87-A-1 to -51)

A separate report is being published for each State and the District of Columbia. Each report presents data for industry groups and industries on value of shipments, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, employment, payroll, hours worked, new capital expenditures, and number of manufacturing establishments for the State, MSA's, counties, and selected places. Comparative statistics for earlier census years are shown for the State and large MSA's. Manufacturing totals are presented for each county and for places with significant manufacturing activity. Detailed statistics (including inventories, assets, rents, and energy costs) are presented only in statewide totals.

Subject series—7 reports (MC87-S-1 to -7)

Each of the seven reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, type of organization, water use in manufacturing, textile machinery in place, distribution of sales by class of customer, manufacturers' shipments to the Federal Government, and a general national-level summary.

Reference series—1 report (MC87-R-1)

The Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products includes a description of the principal products and services published in the 1987 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries.

Location of Manufacturing Plants—1 report (MC87-LM)

This report includes data for number of establishments by four-digit SIC industry and by employment-size class for counties, incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and zip codes for each State. (This report is available only on magnetic tape and CD-ROM.)

Analytical Reports—3 reports (AR87-1 to -3)

Exports From Manufacturing Establishments (AR87-1)

This report presents data on exports by two- and three-digit SIC industry groups for the United States and States. Information is presented on value of direct report shipments and estimates of the employment required to manufacture these products. Included are estimates of employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments that supply parts, materials, and services for production of manufactured exports.

Selected Characteristics of Manufacturing Establishments That Export (AR87-2)

This report presents data on the number of manufacturing companies and establishments that export by major group, State, employment size, and ratios of exports to shipments.

Indexes of Production (AR87-3)

The indexes presented in this report are designed to measure the change in physical output of each manufacturing and mineral industry between 1982 and 1987.

MICROFICHE

Every final published report in the 1987 Census of Manufactures will be available on microfiche.

PUBLIC-USE COMPUTER TAPES AND COMPACT DISCS

Data from the final industry series, geographic area series, and the Location of Manufacturing Plants report will be available on public-use computer tapes and compact discs-read only memory (CD-ROM). These tapes will provide the same information found in the final reports. Computerized data products are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These products, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, mineral industries, transportation, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1987 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.









